

The Tech

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MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS



Lawrence W. Dagate '74



Larry Eisenberg '74



Curtis Reeves '73

Physics alienates women

By Chris Kenrick

The woman studying physics must now give in to the expectation that she marry and have children, says Dr. Vera Kistiakowsky, Senior Research Scientist in Physics at MIT.

According to Kistiakowsky, marriage and motherhood are rarely presented as options, but rather as the most desirable things for women to do. Such an expectation just isn't conducive to graduate study or competition in physics.

Dr. Kistiakowsky, Chairwoman of the American Physical Society's Committee on Women, presented her committee's findings on the status of American women in physics in a symposium held last Thursday in 26-100. The talk drew a predominantly male audience of about 150.

The American Physical Association's 15-member Committee on Women was established in April, 1971, and undertook its study with a grant from the Sloan Foundation. The committee researched present statistics on women physicists and attempted to pinpoint major obstacles that women confront in that field.

According to the 1970 Register of Scientific and Technical Manpower, only 4% of that year's physics Ph.D.s were women. The small number of female Ph.D.s is a problem in most fields although it may be a slightly larger problem in physics as physics often seems more forbidding than other fields, Kistiakowsky stated. Women who do continue graduate study in their chosen fields are often oldest daughters or only children. "These are usually women who see themselves as individuals first and women second," Kistiakowsky said.

Kistiakowsky noted that the percentage of women who do receive physics Ph.D.s is significantly less than the percentage of women who enter Ph.D. programs. She cited problems of marriage, lack of role-models, isolation, and job discrimination as reasons for this. "When a female physics student looks around herself at a university she sees all male professors and mostly male students," Kistiakowsky commented. "It is often difficult to go on if there are so few role-models." Kistiakowsky also blamed negative thesis advisors for the high female drop-out rate. "If an advisor expects a girl to drop-out or to perform poorly, it can easily become a self-fulfilling prophecy," she said.

Kistiakowsky discussed salary differences between men and women physicists, stating that in almost all categories women are paid less. The only exception to this is government research laboratories, she said; and the only reason for the exception is that men get promoted to management positions when they reach a certain point, while women do not. "The percentage of women in management positions is significantly lower than one would expect," Kistiakowsky commented.

The consensus of those that the Committee surveyed was that women physicists are discriminated against both in hiring and promotion in educational institutions but not in government laboratories, Kistiakowsky said. She noted that there are many institutional policies and rules which were never aimed at women but have ended up discriminating against them — for example, anti-nepotism rules. She also discussed the problem of

maternity leaves. "In government laboratories women are now able to leave to have their babies and then return; and hopefully this is becoming a trend everywhere," she said. Lastly, Kistiakowsky raised the problem of married women physicists who are limited by their husbands' careers. "Often, women must stay where their husbands have jobs, although there seems to be an increasing feeling that the job future of both partners is equally important," she stated.

"Women in physics are discriminated against and this is ridiculous," Kistiakowsky summarized. "There are many simply practical problems of women professionals which could be eased or solved with a little attention." Although noting the scarcity of jobs in physics and the difficulties that women physicists confront, Kistiakowsky encouraged women who are sincerely interested in the field. "People must start thinking of women as physicists rather than thinking of women physicists as women," she concluded.

Residents study transit plans

By Ken Knyf

Cambridge mayor Barbara Ackerman Thursday night called upon city residents to influence plans for new urban transportation facilities for the area.

At a meeting sponsored by the Cambridge League of Women Voters, she stated that incorporation of the public sector in the plans for transportation facilities is one of the main reasons for establishment of the new Boston

Candidates intensify efforts to draw votes

By Walter Middlebrook

Beginning at 9 am Thursday, students will be allowed to determine who will run the Undergraduate Association for 1972-73.

The ballots will contain the positions open in the UA and their candidates, as well as those in each of the classes with a lot of space for write-in candidates. According to Harvey Baker, Chairman of the UA Elections Committee, the election decisions will be made by preferential balloting and each student will be required to show his ID to vote.

Top billing on the ballot goes to the race for UAP-UAVP. Running for the top spot are the teams of Lawrence W. Dagate '74 (Delta Tau Delta) and Lyman Alexander '73 (Burton), Larry Eisenberg '74 (Burton) and Hillary Morgenstern '74 (McCormick), and Curtis Reeves '73 (MacGregor) and Steve Taylor '73 (Wellesley exchange). Each slate, presenting a platform of "it's time for a change," turned in petitions last week to the Election Committee with more than 400 signatures to place their names on the ballots. Dagate's experience in politics involves membership on the IM Council and the General Assembly before it was dissolved, and serving as IM Basketball Manager. Eisenberg has worked with the Freshman Council, the General Assembly and served as president of Burton House. Reeves also has worked with the General Assembly, the Executive Committee of the GA, and the Corporation Joint Advisory

Committee on Institute-wide Affairs.

Besides the candidates for UAP, voters will find themselves choosing between Andrew Jaglom '73, James Moody '75, and Carlos Savaadra '75 for the UA Executive Committee members-at-large elections. There are only three positions to be filled.

As for class elections, the race for president of the Class of '72 pits Mark Aquino (Senior House), David Slesinger (Baker House), John Sullivan (MacGregor House), and Sandy Weiner (off-campus) against each other. It has been rumored that John Kryzwicki (off-campus), former UAVP might run as a write-in candidate for the office. Unopposed for executive secretary of that class is Albein R. Fletcher (MacGregor) and treasurer, John Scalea (MacGregor). For the Class of '73, Robert Longair (MacGregor) is unopposed on the presidential ballot. Competing for that class' Executive committee are Marian Sonnenfeld (Burton) and Steve Tiffler (MacGregor). The Class of '74 had two candidates for president but John Looper of Beta Theta Pi had an insufficient number of signatures, and left Van Dunn (MacGregor) unopposed. So far the Class of '75 has no one running for any of the offices provided for that class.

Baker pointed out that the polling places — Buildings 2, 7, 10 and Walker will be open till 5 pm, although Walker may have to close earlier than expected.

Colleges face grim future

By Norman Sandler

A formula for reversing the troubled state of the American university has been proposed by a professor of Political Science at Purdue University.

In an article in *The Educational Forum*, entitled "Less Diversified Universities, Please," Professor James A. Stegenga has presented a number of rather radical changes to combat the diversification of many universities which may lead to their demise.

Stegenga has attributed the current state of our institutions of higher education and their subsequent loss of respect and support from students, faculty, and the general public to what

he terms (with an extreme connotation) "diversification," stating that the university has strayed from its original intents and obligations.

"Illegitimate activities"

The crux of the Stegenga challenge to the university is for college administrators to spin-off illegitimate activities the schools are now involved in, and return to their "proper functions," a phrase he uses in the strictest conservative tone.

Stegenga's primary argument for a return to the proper functions of the university and objection to what he refers to as "illegitimate activities," is, he asserts, that universities should be exclusively educational

institutions, with an obligation to attend to only three activities, namely scholarship, teaching, and service.

"Scholarship, knowledge..."

By taking scholarship to be research done by faculty, to be supported totally by the institution, the author goes on to enumerate the faculty's obligation to the students, resulting in the teaching angle he mentions.

However, it is not merely the task of teaching which he feels the university should undertake, but rather the dissemination of knowledge of the "traditional humanities and sciences," reasoning that these ideals will

(Please turn to page 2)

Transportation Planning Review (BTPR).

Speakers at the meeting emphasized the need for greater investment in public transportation facilities, noting both historic and institutional prejudices in favor of road building. Prof. Tunny Lee of MIT, the Cambridge representative on the BTPR, cited the ten cent dollar (the practice of the federal government paying 90% of the cost of interstate highways) as one reason for this.

Moreover, since WW II, mass infusions of federal money have gone to automotive travel while almost nothing has been done to develop rapid transit or city bus systems. He also elaborated on the many problems and inequalities of financing the MBTA, emphasizing the joint problems of fair assessment of the deficit among the towns which benefit from the MBTA and the need for making more funds available for expansion and better services.

The moderating voice of the meeting came from Peter Roudebush of the BTPR. While recognizing the need for better public transit facilities, he maintained there is a need to improve road systems and that the problem of urban transportation requires a carefully planned intermodal system.

George Teso, Cambridge Traffic Commissioner, identified four problems of great importance for Cambridge: the outdated street system, the lack of offstreet parking facilities, the large number of trucks which travel through the city without making any stops, and the general disregard for traffic regulations.

Commissioner Teso also reported there is much being done to ease the traffic problem in Cambridge. An offstreet parking garage is being planned. Two hundred and eight thousand dollars in federal money has just been procured to improve traffic aids such as street lights and signs. There is a possibility of constructing pedestrian overpasses in areas of extreme congestion. In addition, the city of Cambridge is considering exclusive bus and exclusive bicycle routes through the city.

Also looking to the future, Mr. Roudebush offered hope for a better bus system in Cambridge through census data now being collected. He mentioned that in addition to the problems of an intermodal system, the BTPR is considering the possibilities of combining two or three present outmoded streets into one during urban renewal projects and the implementation of people movers in certain areas.

Schools face problem of over-diversification

(Continued from page 1)

help the individual "realize his full potential and personality and to become a more complete and aware human being."

This latter portion of Stegenga's discussion of the teaching obligation resembles passages from the catalogues of many of America's finest universities, which claim to have "well-rounded students" who are "complete and aware human beings." Unfortunately, most of the universities have fairly well-rounded students only on paper, and in the long run, Stegenga's ideal is not fulfilled.

The last of the three legitimate activities of the university which he mentions is service to the community. At this point, Stegenga's text is more loosely worded, so as not to defeat the idea of an autonomous university by involving it in civic and social matters. Instead, he refers to service as the "continuing dissemination of knowledge," and nothing more. Quite a change from the usual connotation of the university's social-community obligation.

Having explained his three basic assertions on the theoretical activities of the university, Stegenga moves to reality by warning that to eliminate gradual diversification, universities should examine all current and proposed activities to insure that they have a direct bearing upon the primary function of the school,

academia. If the activity does not affect the academic functioning, it should be disengaged immediately.

At this point, Stegenga, admitting to being too theoretical in his approach, recognizes that some activities (such as research facilities and installations which are run for the government at MIT may not be judged at face value.

He suggests that these issues in "gray areas" should be "energetically debated," as to their legitimacy on the individual college campuses by students, faculty, and administrators.

Elimination of diversification

The legitimacy question is more clearly defined and more easily answered in many other instances cited by Stegenga, as he gives four activities, common on most university campuses, which the rather conservative author radically urges should be eliminated from the mainstream of university activity.

Repeatedly asserting that the main concern of the university should be promotion of academia, Stegenga calls for

(Please turn to page 3)

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NOTES

* Freshman Council lives! Meeting Tuesday evening, March 7, at 7 pm in room 400 of the Student Center. Open to all interested freshmen. For information, call dl. 9497.

* Professor Donald L. Bitzer of the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, will speak on "The PLATO Computer-Based Instructional System, with Demonstration" at 2 pm, and "How It's Done in the PLATO System" at 4 pm, on Thursday, March 16 in room 10-250.

* Sight Point Institute is an experimental summertime community of scholars which is being set up by a group of Reed College Students. It will be located on a farm on the coast of Nova Scotia, and in essence will be a small community of no more than 25 student who have gotten together to live in the country and study with one another during the summer in a free and informal atmosphere. If you are interested, write to Alan Walworth, Box 1156, Reed College, Portland, Ore. 97202.

UROP

A Route 128 company interested in energy conversion would be happy to review UROP proposals from students in the following areas: Rankine-cycle vapor engines, cement kilns, vacuum furnaces, blood-pumping systems, climate-control equipment, heat transfer, electrified polymers, or papermill equipment. For further information, call or visit D. Burmaster, x4849, 20C-231.

A scientific officer attached to the embassy of a European country is interested in working with undergraduate students preparing one or several reports surveying published material on new technologies, e.g. liquid crystals, IR detectors, amorphous semi-conductors and computer networks. The final report, prepared for both a scientific and governmental audience, would survey the history of a field, comment on current trends in research, estimate time-scales for major breakthroughs and discuss the social impact of introducing the new technology. For more information, call or visit D. Burmaster, x4849, 20C-231.

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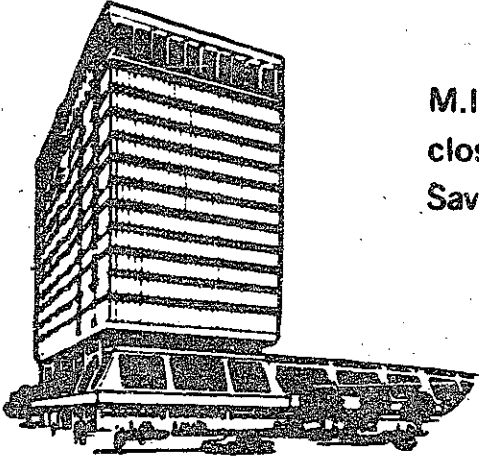


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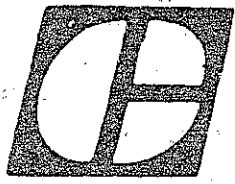
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Colleges set for ill-fated over-diversity

(Continued from page 2)

private ownership of student-related undertakings such as dormitories, cafeterias, laundries, and recreational facilities. ("Sell the dorms and restaurants to Howard Johnson... and the parents of a girl in trouble would pester her... or her boyfriend rather than assail a university dean.")

Next Stegenga brings up a situation which is not as prevalent at MIT as other universities, intercollegiate athletics, which have no academic basis and "therefore should not be an official university activity." In his opinion, if the students want amusement, they should support (in the form of attendance) professional sporting events.

MIT is again implicated in the vast diversification of the university by Stegenga's third proposition, the elimination of the college placement center, arguing that the university has no obligation to the employer or to supplying a convenient meeting place for students and corporations seeking employees. He suggests as an alternative a series of placement centers throughout the country, sponsored by civic groups (e.g. US Chamber of Commerce).

The final spin-off suggested by Stegenga is that of all university-associated business ventures and enterprises, which deprive the university of total dedication on the part of its bureaucrats.

It is the systematic addition of these four activities which Stegenga asserts has transformed our universities into "multiversities," and giant bureaucracies (which many persons at MIT can sympathize with).

As he suggests, the university may gain economically and efficiently from the deletion of these "illegitimacies," however, one would seriously doubt whether they would have the desired effects of improving the primary academic functions of the universities and making them "calmer places, where rational discourse prevails and would be taken more seriously.

True, the trend in recent years has been for our universities to expand physically and therefore educationally, and some of the symptoms which Stegenga gives of this diversification process have been noticed.

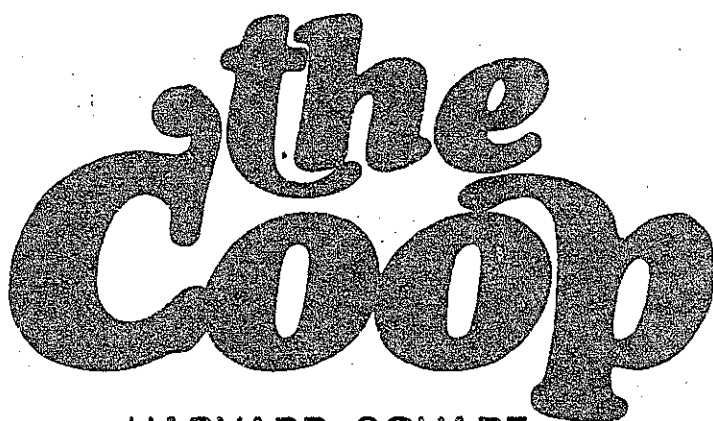
Whether or not his suggestion will be heeded by the university presidents in the future is hard to predict. However, it will be interesting to see if the ominous diversification is reversed and the university restored to its primary academic functions in the near future.

A MESSAGE TO M.I.T. STUDENTS

About NOMINATIONS for the COOP BOARD of DIRECTORS

If you, as a Coop member and a student in a degree program, are interested in serving on the Board of Directors of the Harvard Cooperative Society for the academic year 1972-73, you are invited to submit your name for consideration by the Undergraduate Association Nominating Committee or the Graduate Student Council, as appropriate. Their recommendations will be forwarded to the Stockholders of the Harvard Cooperative Society.

Names should be presented no later than March 13, 1972.



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The Tech regrets to announce the resignation of Tim Kiorpes '72 as Night Editor.

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What the candidates are saying:

By Lee Giguere

Thursday, MIT undergraduates will be asked to choose a new Undergraduate Association President from among three relative unknowns. While some may sneer at the election, its outcome cannot be ignored, for it will confer the status of "student spokesman" on the winner, even if he only polls the votes of a small fraction of the student body.

An examination of the statements of the three candidates and their running mates suggests that there aren't any issues of burning concern to the average undergraduate. While all mention the "problem" of student government, none really seem to face up to its essential unreality: they all cling to the idea that there should continue to be some sort of student government. Education is another issue that all the candidates touch base

on, but they do little more than that as they recite their campaign pledges.

Dagate-Alexander

Larry Dagate '74 and Lyman Alexander '73 seem determined to cling to the old rationale of a representative voice for students. They focus on structural reform on making the Undergraduate Association more representative. What they fail to see, it seems, is that "student opinion" is so fragmented that no "representative" body can be a true indicator of what students want.

Dagate and Alexander admit the failure of the General Assembly, and they hit the mark when they note that the issues it discussed were "political motions, almost all of which could not be implemented." However, they fail to see the ultimate absurdity of a "governing body" as he describes it, which obviously governs nothing. They do make one break with past tradition that seems significant: Dagate and Alexander, suggesting a return to the old Inscomm type of government, offer the possibility of doing away with the office of UAP and substituting a rotating chairmanship. Such a practice, if adopted, would have the effect of breaking down the illusion of the UAP as a representative of student interest.

When they move into the area of "black-white relations" they touch virtually unexplored ground for the Undergraduate Association. This part of their platform bears the mark of some innovation — although it also shows their own backgrounds (both Dagate and Alexander have been involved with the Black Student Union's disputes with the intramural program). Unfortunately, their suggestions amount to little more than the formation of a committee to look into the question — they present no program for improving relations, only the promise to work on things while they're in office.

Eisenberg-Morgenstern

Larry Eisenberg '74 and Hillary Morgenstern '74 present a rather down-to-earth program. While they suggest a major overhaul of the structure of the Undergraduate Association, their proposal, a return to the Institute Committee structure, is such that it is only likely to arouse interest among the small group of students already involved in "student government" — unlike the old General Assembly system, its appeal to the general student population is likely to

be small. Coupled with this, Eisenberg and Morgenstern have prepared a statement of concerns which seems to reflect the most immediate sort of student interests: dormitory rents and commons costs, the Coop, financial aid and parking.

Their proposal for restructuring the UA has one important merit: it recognizes the real bases of power among the students — living groups, activities and membership on faculty committees. Quite logically, they argue that such a body would be able to exert its influence throughout the Institute on the basis of its make-up: it would represent almost all the focal points of student interest.

However, their suggestion has two glaring faults. First, they cling to the idea of an Undergraduate Association President, when they might just as easily have done away with such a chief executive and placed the entire "representative" function in the top body as a whole. Secondly, the body they seem to envision would be extremely unwieldy, including all the dormitory presidents, the IFC executive committee, the Association of Student Activities President, the Athletic Association President, class presidents and the student members of the faculty committees, it would be most unlikely to ever meet in full session. Even if the group were able to come together at one time, it seems unlikely that its makeup would admit any uniformity of opinion, and its deliberations would, in all likelihood, be the most tortuous imaginable.

In terms of more concrete problems, Eisenberg and Morgenstern seem to have hit upon a combination of issues that can't help but be attractive to almost all students. "Dormitory rents and commons costs are outrageous" they decry, and propose federal subsidies as a way of alleviating the cost. They go on to call for a re-evaluation of the status of the Coop and suggest a student run co-op; they suggest better communications between the undergraduates and the administration; they talk about securing funds for undergraduate financial aid and increasing student parking space; and finally, they call for an increase of student participation on faculty committees, and in particular representation on the Academic Council. While their suggestions have a generally attractive tone, they are significantly lacking in concrete ideas.

Reeves-Taylor

Curtis Reeves '73 and Steve Taylor '73 generally avoid taking a stand on particular issues, although they strongly single out education as an important aspect of student life. Their basic goal, they claim, is "to work for change in educational policy at MIT." Unfortunately, they fail to specify exactly what course they see this change taking.

An important distinction they make, however, is the importance of communication between the UAP and his fellow students over communication between the UAP and the administration. They criticize the practice of constant playing up to administrators and emphasize that the UAP and UAPV should be closer to students.

Reeves and Taylor's statement lacks the glossy finish of those of their opponents, and seems to operate at a certain gut level. They don't have programs and plans, but they also don't give the impression of having calculated their stand so as to attract votes.

Conclusion

The only significant difference, it seems, lies in their personal styles. Dagate appears rationalistic — his statement carries a sense of heavy concern; Eisenberg's bears the mark of the practical politician — in a pair of statements he delves into the particulars of student government reform and a series of issues that while not topics of daily discussion, sound as if they were drawn from the nitty-gritty of student life; Reeves is the most romantic — he harkens back to an earlier time when student life was more excited, yet he also draws on a traditional source of concern for the student reformer: education. In the long run, though, it is hard to believe that the final election of any one of them would be much different from that of the election of any other.

Will you vote Thursday?

By Alex Makowski

There is no need to look to this particular column for a list of the problems besetting our present form of student government — they are amply summarized in other statements on this and the opposite page, and most of those statements agree on the essential details.

But there is one detail that might be worth adding. Last year the vote in the UAP election was 1400, with 300 writing in the "No UAP" option suggesting that student government be restructured. 1400 — 35% — not too good, huh? In 1970, following all the upsets and student militancy of the fall and spring, the total was 1800, and the year before, the election of Mike Albert's dramatic write-in victory and the time of MIT's first surges of interest in national politics, the total was only 1600!

Is there really enough campus interest in student government to justify maintaining any structure? Even in times of massive student interest in outside events (and there is no doubt that a sizeable majority of the MIT community was actively involved in the discussion over the Vietnam War, domestic issues, and war-related research), less than 50% of the undergraduates thought voting for their president was worth any effort.

Has student government been a harmless hobby of a few students that could be as easily ignored as the Young Americans for Freedom? Finboard dispenses, in the students' name, an annual budget of tens of thousands of dollars (did you know that the dozen-member debate club once garnered \$10,000 of that each year?). And last fall, when student government was obviously bankrupt, without any legitimacy it may once have had, the Dean of Student Affairs was still consulting the UAP as an important source of student opinion.

There are very real needs for some sort of student organization to meet. Two of them were mentioned above: dispensing a budget and representing student opinion. The budget is rather straightforward, but for clarity, representing student opinion should be separated into two categories: broad, sweeping issues that are not likely to be amenable to immediate resolution, as a poll on the Vietnam War or pass-no record grading, and particular issues handled within committees. Other needs include living group governance and administration of areas where students do (the Student Center) or should (commons) have control.

Unfortunately, of these items the only one the current scheme of governance meets adequately is living group governance. The Finboard budget this year will be subject to the review of no one (save, in a sense, the Dean's office). Short of going to the trouble of taking a poll, there is no way of gauging student sentiment on any issue. The process of appointing students to faculty committees, where they have the opportunity to voice opinions as decisions are made, is obscure, to say the least. Nobody seems to know much about the Student Center or commons, though some students are making valuable efforts.

So a reform of student government could begin by sweeping away the structure that purports to represent student opinion. Other mechanisms are possible for supplying faculty committees

with students or the MIT administration with opinions. Finboard could be loosened up to permit a better review of the budget. The government could be more effectively tied to such student interests as education, residence, commons, social life, or even the Student Center.

None of this, of course, is the immediate concern of Thursday's ballot, but running through these ideas does help suggest a course of action. If you are interested in none of the items just listed, then there is obviously no need for you to take a ballot. If any of them interest you at all, then take a ballot and vote for a referendum on student government later this spring. A sizeable number of such ballots will demonstrate that there is sufficient interest to justify some sort of student opinion.

Only if one of the candidates closely reflects your own opinions should you give him your vote. All of the candidates have the requisite interest and experience to keep student government moving until the referendum. Don't worry about arguments that one of them will win, so you might as well vote for somebody — if the final tally is 87 to 62 to 41, no administrator can claim that the winner represents the students.

If you are interested in improving student government to make it a more effective agent for you, by all means take a ballot Thursday. Ignore the candidates seeking office, and vote for a referendum later in the spring.

Where were they last year?

By Walter T. Middlebrook

By now every student on the MIT campus should at least be aware of the fact that in two days the Undergraduate Association will be under a new leadership. This leadership could be in the personage of Larry Dagate, Larry Eisenberg, or Curtis Reeves, or maybe even some last-minute write-in candidate.

From their platform statements it's quite evident that all the candidates feel the same way about the same things. Their issues are all primarily one and the same. Each feels that the UA is becoming, if it hasn't already become, a defunct organization. They all feel that dorm fees and commons charges are outrageous. They realize that for some reason the communications links between the student body, UA, faculty and the administration have been severed. The real questions, however, are why these problems are so evidently overlooked and how can they be amended.

According to the candidates, student apathy is on the rise, although the idea of student government is not completely dead, and could possibly be one of the causes of the problems cited on this campus. "It's just that you can't expect people to respond unless you get them where it hurts 'em. Give them a stimulus and you'll get a response." True as this may sound, one can't help showing surprise because these candidates were just as much a part of MIT's dormant atmosphere as everyone else here. These guys were the ones who participated in student government when these issues were presented. Why is it that we (the student body) just now hear from them? Could it be that the candidates were caught in the dormant state that

enthralled most of the campus? What's even more surprising is why the UAP election suddenly gives them the nerve to speak out.

If we even look at this election we can see that the candidates are still in a somewhat dormant state. Three weeks ago, announcements went out proclaiming the election procedures and petitioning, and what happened? It wasn't until last week that petitions were presented to the student body for signatures. Now each of the candidates will have to embark on an intensive campaign for these last few days. If the candidates don't care, why should the people? Or maybe we should turn that around, if the people don't care, why should the candidates?

By no means am I trying to belittle any of the campaigns — my concern is strictly for those to be represented. Why didn't the student body hear about the plans for the changes in the GA or even hear them try to enforce the rule that the GA is supposed to meet once a month? Does election to UAP give them the power to bring about such changes?

As I said earlier, I mean no harm to any one of the candidates, it's just that I also feel there are some more dormant figures in the community who could and probably should let themselves be heard. There are two days left — a vigorous write-in campaign could be started right now and your chances for election are just as good as the next man's. There are too many blanks on the ballot. It's time somebody gave a damn and those of you who don't want to speak can just as effectively do your thing with your pen on the ballots Thursday.

Dagate - Alexander

For at least the last year student government has seemed useless. It may have been so for the students, but for the faculty and administration student government continues to serve a needed purpose. They need to know student opinions on particular issues. The sad thing is that the faculty and administration now use as the "representative of student interests" the current UAP-UAVP-Execcom (a total of six people) set-up.

Student government now is useless to the students. The back-up governing body which should be feeding the proper MIT channels with student ideas simply does not exist. As a result the only source available to the faculty and administration for finding what the students want is the UAP-UAVP. Clearly the UAP and the UAVP, two people cannot be representative enough - what is needed is a back-up governing body. The need is two-fold: first, what the administration receives must be more truly representative of student interests; but more important, students themselves must have the maximum chance to have their voices heard.

A proposal

We propose to restructure student government, but before galloping blindly into the issue, we intend to completely examine what is wrong. By May 10, we and the Executive Committee will propose a new constitution to the students to be approved or disapproved in referendum.

What do we see happening? At present we favor the Incarnate type of government - dormitory presidents, IFC representatives, class officers composing an Institute Committee. If student opinion so warrants we will do away with the office of UAP and set up a rotating chairmanship.

Under this proposed form of student government the faculty and administration of MIT can go to whom they please for a sampling of student interests. When the governing body speaks, they will hear voices from student leaders throughout the Institute. The result is that student government will become more representative, and yet, more workable than what has existed for the past two years.

Black-white relations

As we attempt to solve the student government problem, Lyman and I shall

also be working on another main issue of our platform: the subject of black-white relations on campus. The intramural football incident earlier this year either touched off, or brought into focus, what is a major problem. As mentioned in *The Tech*, MIT faced the "spectre of a gradual withdrawal" of blacks from Institute participation. Withdrawal has not, and we think will not, come about. Instead, the blacks have made a move to increase their participation. But now that they have taken the first step, it is time for a white response.

Lyman Alexander will head a steering committee composed of blacks and whites - some student leaders, some not. The committee will examine the problem, study black feelings and opinion, and study white feeling and opinion. The committee will undoubtedly face problems in its methods of inquiry, in exactly what to do, and in where to attack the issue.

Interaction

Also on our platform are the issues of student-faculty-administration interaction and university social life. Interaction serves the students: we propose informal "coffee hours" open to all students interested where certain faculty and administration people will be invited to attend, to discuss current issues in their realm of work and to answer any question the students have. One such meeting was held first term, but not repeated. It was very successful.

We also intend to at least look into reviving the university social life - JP, big weekends, kaleidoscopes, beer blasts, etc. We must solve the problem of who would be responsible for which functions. And of course we must solve the problem of money. Can we hold a profitable, or even a break-even, weekend? We believe it is possible, and we intend to revive the MIT social life.

At present, the UAP/UAVP set-up works so that the former is the liaison between the students and the administration, and the latter works as coordinator and organizer of various committees and their activities. We intend to work in these positions until we set up a larger governing body to handle the jobs. We have presented the two main issues of our platform and two examples of how student government can serve the students. After much thinking about the jobs and work involved we propose to carry out the platform in its fullest.

Eisenberg - Morgenstern

Undergraduates at MIT are in a sad state of affairs. They sit blithely back and allow their tuition to increase, their rents to skyrocket, and the quality of their education to deteriorate, just as the undergraduates have allowed their only true mechanism to combat this deterioration decay. It is time, far past time, to bury the disease-rotted corpse of the present government, and let a new student government develop that actually represents in a unified manner the undergraduates of MIT.

The present General Assembly-based government seems to resemble the old analogy of the multi-headed turtle that couldn't decide which way to go so that it starved to death. This, in fact, is precisely what has happened to undergraduate student government for the past few years. The various non-related committees which compose the present undergraduate student government all pursue goals which tend to be diametrically opposed at worst and redundant at best. As a result, the undergraduate is hard put to find any benefit at all that is a direct result of student government action. The reason for this is that the present student government is so weak that it can not find the strength to put together unified proposals with the backing necessary to get them over the opposition they may encounter. Not to mention the fact that the representative nature of any proposal is seriously in question.

Reeves-Taylor

Two years ago, when Mike Albert was UAP, students showed keen interest in national politics. The slogan was "Get out of Vietnam!" and there were marches to rallies on the Boston Common. Why are we in Cambodia?; abolish the draft; support Father Drinan - those were the issues to which many students dedicated their energies, and Mike did well at keeping the issues alive.

But times changed, and so did the issues. We, Curtis Reeves and Steve Taylor, believe that today's issues are educational ones: pass/fail is a good idea and should be kept; the same is true of the MIT-Wellesley exchange program; more attention should be given to pre-law and pre-medical school students; enrollment in the Humanities Department's writing courses and the Architecture Department's photography courses should be increased. Work should be done to allocate more funds to these programs. To us, the important things are those which affect the student daily; in

To overcome these difficulties and give the undergraduate his rightful place in the decision making process at MIT, it is our suggestion that a new structure for student government be established. This new structure would be reminiscent of the old Institute Committee style of student government. This body would be responsible for financial allocations to student activities, nominations to faculty and administration committees, curriculum and teaching evaluations, periodic reviews of the housing and dining operations, a continuing interest in tuition rates and how the tuition is put to use throughout the Institute. This Undergraduate Association Committee would be composed of: a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, all dormitory presidents, the IFC executive committee, the chairman of the Association of Student Activities, all the class presidents, the chairman of the Athletic Association, and student members of the major faculty and administration committees. This body, being representative of the undergraduates, would have the power to affect major change due to the strength of its backing.

Finally, it is also our suggestion that the new UAP and UAVP hold a referendum for a new constitution for undergraduate student government (hopefully along the lines suggested above) immediately after they are elected in March.

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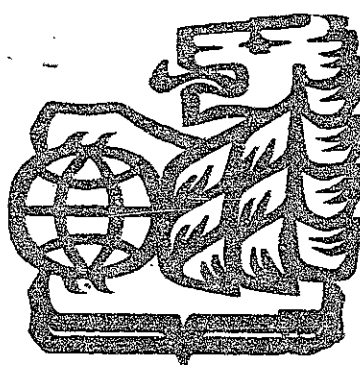
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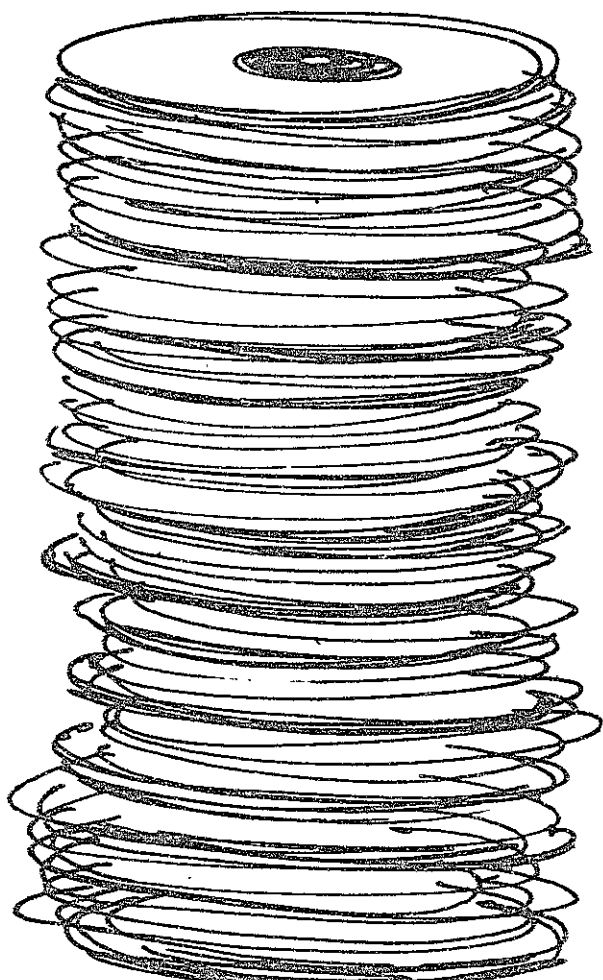
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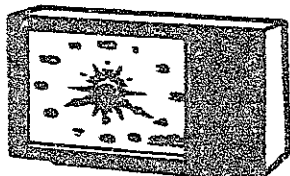
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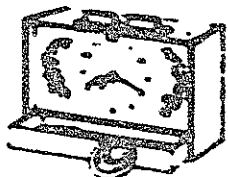
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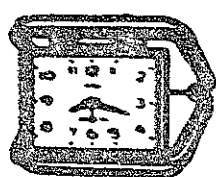
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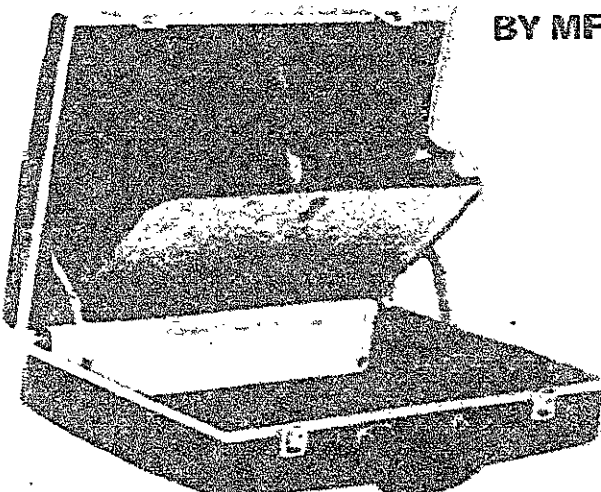
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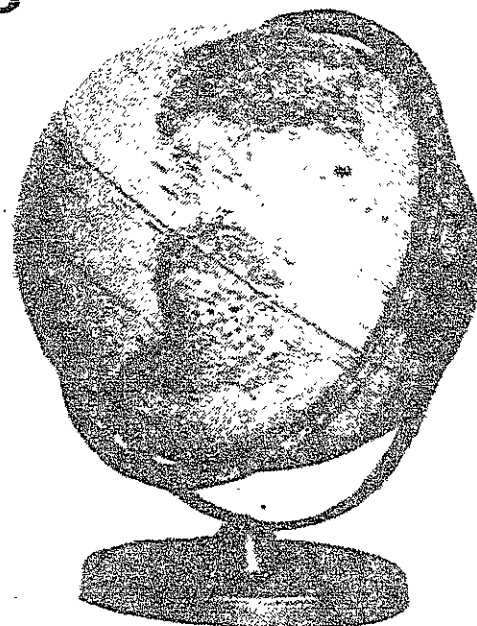
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books

MIT's Barry Spacks:
someone human

Something Human, poems by Barry Spacks

Barry Spack's second collection of poems are everything that the title implies. Each one is intensely human, the protagonists and anti-heroes of each little drama may be animals extinct or commonplace, but they have to a one that essence of human-ness, the personification which makes them so interestingly charming. There are characters like "Stegosaurus," "dino-Dim" and "something like the Inner City" with "too many chiefs on the steering committee" (he is one of my favorites). In this particular poem, Mr. Spacks turns what must have been extremely tragic for the Stegosaurus into a situation the reader cannot help but feel howlingly funny. The effect is only surpassed by the poet's actual reading of it, which he did on request at the reading Friday evening in the Student Center's Pot Luck Coffee House.

Another of his accomplishments is his ability to shock the reader in one line, or, at most, two. It is an emotional shock, one enhanced by a matter-of-factness, a contrast much like Frost's in "Out, Out...." for instance in the matter of Jed Stein, "Odd Suicide. Four senses sealed in plastic." We can picture "his little smile," "wrapped for the cold of the journey" as if we had discovered him lying there. He is even more like Frost in "The Vireo," where he explains that "snakes are climbers" and therefore able to reach the eggs and young of birds, also "that her father shot the snake, for she'd expect that of her father." But suddenly comes a surprise as "a fledgeling flew from its mouth as it died: arced up the full light's course of her cry: a saved bird, a vaulter from the dark...." This agreed, is a horrible idea, but Mr. Spacks has made it into something short of a miracle:

*Fly from the darkness, swinging bird.
Fly from that narrow mouth
as evening settles
among the oaks.*

Barry Spacks has the feeling of MIT and he has it well, the loneliness and the incoherency of time stretched out like the long panes of glass and stone. "Themes on Love" best represents the empty loneliness of dawn within the confines of this sterile labyrinth. "In Memory of Jed Stein," "Perkins and Plato," "The Cells," and "Students in a Sanctuary" are also MIT poems. This is not surprising because there is a great need to have someone express the emotions felt here. These same emotions are common to and important to all of us. We would do well to examine them closely.

A few of his poems are splendid daydreams: I am thinking in particular of two, "Child Adam" and "Low-Budget Film." The former, which he read aloud with great gusto at the readings, is a childhood fantasy wherein he must name all of the animals, being "God's primal theocrat." His rhyming couplets give the poem a pleasantly playful tone, a child-like glee:

*I named the ones with fangs, with hands,
Anteater! Ant! Dolphin! Snail!
Kingfish! Kingfisher! Wombat! Whale!
Hoopoe! Swallow! Nightingale!*

A winsomeness permeates much of the poetry in this collection, and these poems brought laughter from the audience last Friday night. Such items as "The Vet of Our Dreams" best illustrate his sense of dry humor and his ability to verbally express tongue-in-cheek notions of figurative castration. It is a poem to be read aloud for the words like to have a tongue wrapped around them.

The most important features of his poems are the expressions of personal feelings, and these are expressed fearlessly, humanly. His images are indications of these feelings; they are visually generated and generating. In speaking of constellations in "Song" he says:

*the virgin rolls beneath the Goat
as easy as a common whore....*

Picture a scene in a manner of speaking. Highly evocative. Then there are those images of the feelings that weave about within him as in most of us, bits and pieces of Cape Ann summers, shirtsleeve

afternoons in Boston streets, red-eyed dawns at MIT. From "The Abstract View of Boston, Gathering Dust:"

footing it, or doing it bostonly.

or

*peacetroops marching on the Common,
leafsmoke scent in the Public Garden.
Innovative meaningful compounds. Or in
"Back From N.Y.C.:"*

*You're here, as calm as ever, home
with your sons, with the air
of an old campaigner,
back from N.Y.C.*

How many people have felt that... will feel it? I have.

In this the poet is inseparable from his poems; they are the blood running the courses of his veins. Barry Spacks shows us that he is not one to shirk the responsibilities of his feelings. He shares them in complete trust, and seeks only trust in return. Like "Students in Sanctuary" which he dedicated to the AWOL soldier in the Student Center asylum a few years back:

*They are slow. They are very
slow, and careful with each other.*

The next time that you go to the Coop to buy a record, look for these poems. They're under an early spring green-yellow dust jacket with a white border. And just pick the thin book up (it's not all heavy with conjunctions and verbosities) open to "Child Adam" on page 4, and give it a try - it's not even difficult. Then if you're not satisfied entirely, try "Stegosaurus" on page 46; it's fun. And then if you're a very hard person to move and your emotions needs a jab, turn to "In Memory of Jed Stein" on page 15. It's not easily dismissed.

If you're satisfied then buy it. It won't scratch, warp, or skip. After the initial investment of time, and when you've begun to understand some of the harder pieces, it plays easier than LP's, as long as you wish. It doesn't require any expensive turntable, or amp, or \$200 speakers, and it's absolutely portable. Human feelings are all that's needed.

~~~~~Peter Messinger~~~~~



Professor Barry Spacks

## music

Joni Mitchell  
plays for fortune

*Now me, I play for fortune,  
And those velvet curtain calls.  
I've got a black limosine,  
And two gentlemen,  
Escorting me to the halls.  
And I play if you have the money,  
Or if you're a friend to me.*

— Joni Mitchell, from "For Free"

When Joni Mitchell came to do a rare live performance at the Music Hall, with its velvet curtains and all, a week ago Monday, one of her escorting gentlemen was singer/songwriter Jackson Browne.

Browne, while writing for the past several years, had yet to put out an album of his own until just recently. Called simply *Jackson Browne*, it features such back-up as Sneaky Pete on pedal steel, guitars by Clarence White and Jesse Davis, the James Taylor rhythm section of drummer Russ Kunkel and bass-player Leland Sklar, and harmonies courtesy of David Crosby; and it brings Browne himself into the ranks of the best "solo" artists. The record grows and grows on the listener, until it's clear that it is

## ARTS



## film

On the virtues  
of skin flicks

*Loving and Laughing*, the new bill at the Savoy Theater, is the latest in a series of "classy, tasteful" skin flicks to play the Sack Chain. Rated X and possessed of ample quantities of the sex so vital to commercial success in today's B movie market, the film is actually a bawdy farce with plenty of slapstick and dirty jokes. Though completely devoid of social significance, *Loving and Laughing* affords a good 100 minutes of light entertainment for those neither too prudish nor too doctrinaire to appreciate it. It belongs to the category of film known as "good bad movies."

The typically thin plot is enlivened by some snappy dialogue and genuinely funny sight gags. Reggie (Gordon Fisher) a bored child of a well to do Montreal family, who carries a booze-filled tennis racket, leaves home in his late-model Morgan, bound for Vermont to give French lessons to the daughters of friends of his parents. En route his engine breaks a fan belt. Trying to hitch to a garage, he is picked up by a psychedelically decorated hearse whose occupants, layered eight or nine deep, are members of a commune in the Gaspé. Following several scenes of Woodstock-type nude idyll in a babbling brook, Reggie and the freaks return to the commune.

Reggie has a few hangups, which lead to amusing moments when his squeamishness makes him embarrassingly noticeable in the midst of the freeloading freaks, who sleep packed like suckling pigs in a

wall-to-wall bedroom. Soon, however, he is balling with the rest of them, and gets to like it so much he decides to stay on.

Luckily for the friend's daughters and their French lessons, the commune numbers among its members a fugitive on the lam from a drug bust (Andre Lawrence), Lucien. Reggie suggests Lucien might be safer from Canadian heat if he went to the States, and offers to let him substitute as a French tutor. Bathed shaved and shorn of his hippie locks, Lucien sets off for New England in Reggie's car.

He is greeted like a conquering hero at the Harrison estate, where he instantly becomes the pivot of an unlikely hex-angle involving both daughters, the maid, the fag brother and Mrs. Harrison, the sex-starved and voluble mother. In quick succession he is seduced by the mother and the maid; spurning the brother and one sister he finally concentrates his *franglais* on the other, and the film ends with two of them driving back to Canada in the Morgan. Not a whole lot of French gets taught.

Lucien's adventures with the Harrison household are crosscut with scenes of Reggie's progress at the commune, and the antics of a host of supporting characters who include two Keystone-like cops and several dope-smoking American MP's.

*Loving and Laughing* cannot be called pornographic, since pornography's primary appeal must, by the Supreme Court's definition at least, be toward sexual arousal, and the movie's emphasis is definitely humorous. The jokes, of course, are "dirty" jokes, but comic situations and slapstick transform the movie from skin flick to sex comedy. A female breast, alone or paired, is merely a

Continued on page 9

indeed a beautiful disc.

Jackson Browne was the warm-up act at the Music Hall, and the capacity crowd (as the concert had been sold out shortly after tickets went on sale) immediately took to his relaxed, easy style. He did much of the material from his record, without any accompaniment, save his own guitar and piano work. He also added a rocking "Sweet Little Sixteen," a little bit of a song about sin at a Holiday Inn, and two of his best works that weren't included in *Jackson Browne* — "These Days" and "Colors of the Sun" — both sung by Tom Rush on his first Columbia album. No one questions Browne's excellent writing in songs such as "Rock Me on the Water," "Jamaica Say You Will," and "Song for Adam," and his performance of the same matches in quality — they're done very well in his low-key, almost shy manner. Jackson Browne easily outshines the bulk of the recent wave of new singer-writers like John Prine, Mickey Newbury, Ralph McTell, and Don McLean; he's a fine writer and performer, and *Jackson Browne* is a truly solid work.

After the proverbial "short intermission," Joni Mitchell strolled on stage to the tumultuous acclaim of 4000 of her

Continued on page 9



Photo by Roger Goldstein



## music

## Sittin' in, Messina roun'

*Sittin' In* — Kenny Loggins with Jim Messina (Columbia)

Along with Richie Furay, it was Jim Messina who split from Buffalo Springfield to eventually form Poco. While Furay was more intent on creating a country-flavored rock 'n' roll band, Messina had his sights on a slicker, bigger-sounding, funkier style, which sneaked through at times on Poco's "Anyway, Bye, Bye" and a few others.

So while Poco pursued different paths, Messina split, to play with Kenny Loggins, whose main claim to fame wasn't any. The result is an album that has distilled the best from Poco, and added a touch of its own.

Rusty Young's excellent pedal steel work is gone, as is a bit of the excitement of much of Poco's earlier work, and some of the catchiness of the melodies. But also removed are the drippingly saccharin harmonies, replaced with the much stronger ones by Loggins and Messina. The general feeling is much fuller, more polished than Poco's, as well as ventures into styles foreign to Furay's band. "Danny's Song" is a fine ballad, "Vahevela" is a sea chanty that evolves into a rocker complete with steel drums, and "House at Pooh Corner" is a reworked children's song.

*Sittin' In* is clearly Kenny Loggins' album, but Messina adds an indispensable helping hand, with his vocals, writing, and churling, twangy lead guitar; the two work very well together and with the backing group. What comes out in the end is an excellent rocking little record with Messina seemingly very comfortable in his newly founded partnership with Kenny Loggins.

Neal Vitale

## Emerson's Exhibition

*Pictures at an Exhibition* — Emerson, Lake, and Palmer (Cotillion)

Recorded in March of 1971 at the Newcastle City Hall in England; Emerson, Lake, and Palmer proceeded to create a remarkable live album. The record is much less an accurate rendering of Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition* (not that it was even intended to be) than a vivid demonstration of Keith Emerson's keyboard virtuosity.

The album follows Mussorgsky's lead in a few spots, the most recognizable being the "Promenade" theme that is repeated throughout the piece. Other than that, the only resemblances are in name; ELP have added songs of their own, as well as Lake's lyrics in places.

Emerson displays his usual fine organ work, yet lacking in studio polish; but his

forte live is the synthesizer. He was the pioneer in the use of the Moog in the rock concert environment, and he paints dramatic renderings with it of Mussorgsky's images of Hartmann's exhibition. Emerson so dominates this performance, as Lake's vocals are nearly eliminated, and his bass work and Palmer's drumming are overshadowed by the very nature and structure of the work; *Pictures at an Exhibition* comes through as Keith Emerson's album.

A few criticisms can be made, though, of the record, besides Lake and Palmer's recession into the background. One is the editing of the tapes, which make the album very fragmented, and remove much of the excitement and coherency of a live recording. Perhaps, the record would best have been released as a double set of discs, removing the necessity of continual fade-ins and -outs. Also, the last number is "Nutrocker" a syncopated bastardization of Tchaikovsky, and also used as the Bruins' theme on channel 38, the choice of which is poor at best; it does little to enhance anything.

Nevertheless, Emerson's live keyboard pyrotechnics make *Pictures at an Exhibition* a worthwhile album, and a fine chronicle of a phase of Emerson, Lake, and Palmer to which they are unlikely to return.

Neal Vitale

## Linda Ronstadt — besdt yedt

*Linda Ronstadt* (Capitol)

Linda Ronstadt, ever since the days of the old Stone Poneys and "Different Drum," has been recognized as a striking-looking chick with a strong, dynamically clear voice, one of the best-sounding in her field of pop-country-rock.

What has been a point of contention, though, is her use of said voice. After leaving the Stone Poneys, she had a solo hit, "Long, Long Time," but the heavily orchestrated backing seemed not to be her style. Her albums *Silk Purse* and *Hand Sown*... *Home Grown*, despite strong points, suffered from assorted problems, but it was clear she had quite some untapped talents.

*Linda Ronstadt* is easily her best yet, in the rough frantic vein of power that marks her singing, a strength she can adapt to softer cuts like Neil Young's "Birds" and Liv Taylor's "In My Reply" and add incredible emotion, as she did in "Long, Long Time." And she handles more rocking numbers like Jackson Browne's "Rock Me on the Water" or Fontella Bass' hit, "Rescue Me," with raw energy. Her back-up, though, at points is only notable for the inclusion of Sneaky Pete and Buddy Emmons trading off on

pedal steel guitar.

But there's something missing, even though the album sounds really quite good, as would be expected of someone with Linda Ronstadt's voice. Perhaps a more competent band might top things off better; maybe she hasn't quite found her proper niche in music (though she seems to be getting there). When she finds it — watch out — she'll be incredible.

Neal Vitale

## Fearless, Family, Chapman...

*Fearless* — Family (United Artists)

*This album is dedicated to all the people who pulled strokes for or against us, for they shall be called fearless.*

And with that, Family, led by Roger Chapman, leap forward to produce an extremely good album. The focal point of the group is clearly Chapman's magnificently strained voice (moving from a Cat Stevensish sound on the softer songs, to screaming reminiscent of Mike Harrison's later work with Spooky Tooth). In back, the rest of Family puts together some exceedingly tight, solid music, varying deftly in tone and mood.

The album ranges from medieval touches to pounding rock to beautiful folk tunes to lifting a cappella 4-part harmonies in "Larf and Sing." *Fearless* has a quality that is difficult to pinpoint, but which marks several bands, mostly English ones, like Pentangle, Fairport Convention, and the short-lived Fotheringay; a feeling of smoothness and very high quality. It may leave you wondering

whether their album is good or bad after a few casual listenings, but on intent perusal, comes through as a fine fine record. Family strikes me, on this disc much like Yes at times, presenting a very massive sound, with a lot of goings-on within, mellowing at points to let sparkling keyboard or guitar runs shine through, building elsewhere to orgasmic frenzy. *Fearless* is clearly a work of art, strong, masterful English rock.

Neal Vitale



Roger Chapman, of Family

## theatre

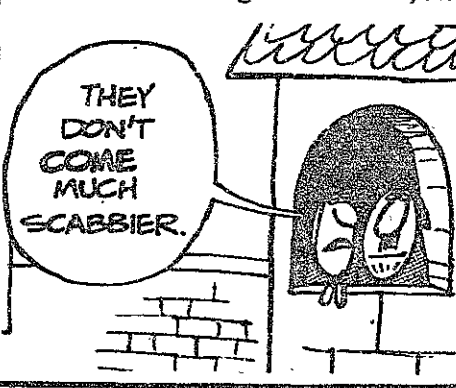
## MIT hosts Company

The MIT Musical Theatre Guild has just announced that the smash hit musical *Company* to be presented in Kresge during the last two weekends of April. The show, which ran on Broadway for nearly two years, is set in New York City and takes a contemporary look at marriage. *Company* won all of the major awards for a musical comedy, including the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award for "Best Musical" and the coveted "Tony" awards for "Best Musical," "Best Libretto," "Best Music," and "Best Lyrics." Its production at MIT will be the first in Boston since its Broadway run and the Musical Theatre Guild anticipates that this production will be a major theatrical event in the Boston area.

Directing the production is Chip Piatt, Associate Director of ESP; music directors are Bill Grossman, '69, and Steve Haflich, '70. The set is being designed by Steve Taylor, '73, lights by Jack Peers, '72, and the costumes by Missy Hannah, '74. Production manager for the show is the President of the MIT Dramashop, John Vandemeer, '72, and the business manager is Dan McGillicuddy, '73.

Auditions for *Company* are tonight Wednesday, and Friday in Kresge Rehearsal Room B from 7:30 to 9:30 pm. The production includes a cast of 14 an offstage female chorus, and a large pit orchestra. Positions are also available in the production crews and the business department of the show. All interested members of the MIT community are encouraged to come to auditions or phone the Guild at x6294.

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## film

Skin flick, from page 7

sexual object that might arouse carnal emotions; thrust into the face of an embarrassed, gawky Reggie — or enlarged to the full size of the screen and kneaded like Play-doh — it becomes incongruous, comic.

Not that there's no skin in the movie. Oh no. Lucien alone gets six or seven sex scenes, and Reggie is not far behind. But by blue movie standards, the sex is conservative, almost demure. Only face-to-face heterosexual intercourse is depicted, and phalli are seen only in the flaccid state. The camera rarely lingers long enough to establish an erotic mood, and the participants never get worked up enough to imply that they're experiencing anything more profound than good, clean fun.

Though it contains some of the best terrible dialogue I've ever heard (try saying, "You're just a down trip for me," with a straight face), and several hilarious scenes, the film exhibits shortcomings typical of the skin-flick genre: one-dimensional characters, wooden acting and adolescent sexual fantasies too far removed from reality to be either identifiable or satirical. The hippies are all twenty-ish, bright-eyed youths with attractive bodies (the exception is a foot fetishist); no one quarrels or seems to get emotionally hung-up; Lucien's switch from radical communist to suave dinner guest is a bit too facile, and no family was ever like the impossibly horny Harrisons. But one cannot really ask of adolescent fantasies that they jibe with real life. *Loving and Laughing* must be taken as it is: a light, bawdy farce with skin, and no pretensions to relevance, or social significance.

The innocuousness of *Loving and Laughing*, or of skin flicks in general, ought not be conceded out of hand, however. Their presence in such formerly "respectable" theatres such as those of the Sack chain indicates how pervasive the Playboy philosophy of casual, sportive sex has become, if only in the fantasy life of the younger public.

Fantasy has a way of coloring and shaping people's aspirations, and the real danger of widespread, frequent viewing of pornographic and quasi-pornographic materials is probably not degeneracy but ennui. One recalls Jack Nicholson's character in *Carnal Knowledge*, who after half a lifetime spent in pursuit of an ephemeral sex goddess, finally becomes impotent.

But if you're willing to chance that, *Loving and Laughing* provides a passable two hours of entertainment, if you don't mind paying three dollars a head for a good B movie.

Technically, this low budget Canadian production is up to Hollywood standards, with excellent sound and color. The camerawork is nothing spectacular, but uniformly competent. Director John Sone and writer Martin Bronstein have pirated gags and styles from several sources including Mack Sennett comedies and Clint Eastwood westerns. (Even the music, which makes humorous use of rinky-tink pianos, harmonicas, tubas and the like, shifts into a parody of "The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly" when the hippies come into town and the residents lock up their wives and children). The acting is generally wooden, though considering the deadpan nature of some of the scenes, not obnoxiously so. Alone among the cast of unknowns, Julie Wildman stands out as Joan, the athletically inclined tomboy daughter who tries to seduce Lucien with an exercise band.

As far as I can tell, the two sexes are about equally nude and exploited in the film. Homosexuals may find the stereotype caricature offensive.

Like many (if not most) skin flicks, the movie ends rather weakly, and the trailer theme, an ode to the joys of loving and laughing, has a nauseatingly insipid lyric. To avoid the insult to your intelligence, as well as the exit crowd, try leaving at the start of the closing scene. You'll recognize it by the presence of the cabin cruiser on the Queen Elizabeth Highway.

~~~~~ Martin Black ~~~~

DON LAW
PRESENTS
JONI
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Photo by Roger Goldstein

music

Joni Mitchell, from page 7

people. In the air, the quiet excitement of the audience mixed with the palpable tension of the backstage area. Joni is a ver gentle, almost naive, person, and her road entourage tries to shelter her as much as possible, from the exploitive types rampant in rock. The stage area was thus starkly bare, empty except for Don Law, David Geffen, and a few others. In the audience, the ushering crew was working particularly diligently in keeping the front of the stage and the orchestra pit devoid of bodies, as well as hassling photographers for some unclear reason.

But Joni Mitchell commands total attention once on stage; her presence is somewhat magical. It's interesting to note that while her voice isn't that good, nor is her musicianship on dulcimer, guitar, and piano, her songs come off as little short of perfect. She realizes the limitations of her normally thin, high-pitched voice (compounded by a cold, on Monday) and of her instrumental work and balances them by accentuating her strong points. Her vocals become lilting, soaring tonal displays; her music provides fine backing for her writing.

As is the case of Jackson Browne, her writing is flawless, and she introduced

several new songs from her up-coming Asylum album. In general, they were more intense, and, for my tastes, better, than on *Blue*. "Cold Blue Steel and Sweet Fire" was particularly notable, as was "For the Roses," a continuation in the vein of "For Free," quoted above. And her little commentary on A.M. radio was marvelous in "Turn Me on, I'm Your Radio." Occasionally Joni reached back past *Blue* into *Ladies of the Canyon* for a "Woodstock" or a "For Free," past that into *Clouds* for "Both Sides Now" to close the set. After a new song for an encore, she left, only to return again for "The Circle Game," with friends Geffen, Browne, and a couple more on stage, and with her friends in the audience standing, crowding the stage, singing along.

She then departed for good, after thanking the unseen third member of the concert, Tom Rush (who had four or five songs that he has had considerable success with sung by the writers on Monday night). Joni Mitchell left via one of those black limosines, leaving a very warm and happy Music Hall crowd to wander home, each person a bit bedazzled by the magical aura of the previous few hours.

~~~~~ Neal Vitale ~~~~

## Kids nowadays ain't got no shame.



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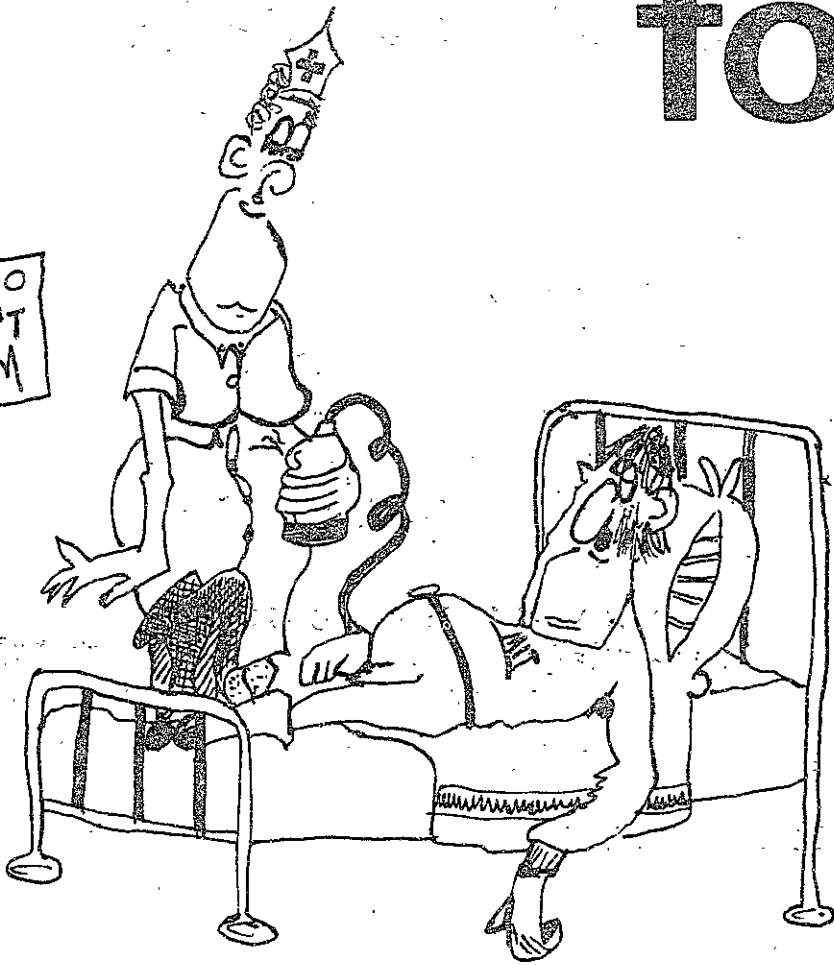
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# Satellite usage increases

By Seth Stein

"Current and Future Applications of Satellite Sensing," especially the weather and earth resources satellite program were discussed by speakers from Environmental Research and Technology, Inc. of Lexington, Mass. and MIT's Meteorology Department at a seminar held by the Boston Chapter of the American Meteorological Society on Wednesday, February 23.

The weather satellite program began ten years ago with the Tyros series, and includes the Nimbus and Itos series. NASA plans to launch the Earth Resources Technology satellite ERTS-A in May to map various natural resources such as fresh water, mineral deposits, and vegetation.

The ERTS-A will carry the most advanced camera system ever used for scientific earth orbital work, with resolution down to two hundred feet. The Department of Defense has refused to release the superior cameras — now used in 'spy satellites' — for earth orbital flights, though it has allowed better cameras to be used on lunar missions. The ERTS program has gained notoriety recently when NASA announced that it was studying the use of infrared photography to find large marijuana fields from orbit. Three will be specially planted for the purpose. In the future, there are plans to install high resolution multispectral cameras, infrared spectrometers and other sensing devices on Skylab I.

David Speigler spoke on the use of weather satellites in remote sensing, focusing on the November 1969 storm off the Florida coast. The orbital photographs made it possible to see a cloud system which would have been difficult to observe from the ground. Such material complements rather than replaces standard meteorological techniques, primarily because the rapid changes in weather make it difficult to learn much from photographs spaced at long time intervals. This problem does not exist in the case of synchronous satellites which

remain permanently above one area.

One major advantage of satellites is that it is possible to obtain data — for example, temperature and humidity profiles — in large areas such as the southern hemisphere and oceans which are inadequately covered by radiosonde information. Temperatures can be implied from measured concentrations of liquid water and water vapor in the atmosphere. At present infrared methods are used, but soon microwave instruments will be available that promise to penetrate clouds better and increase resolution 30%-70%. Similarly sea conditions and wind speeds can be studied.

The last topic discussed was the applications of satellites to polar studies. James Barnes told the audience that "the observational barriers are crumbling under the impact of satellite observations." It is now

possible to distinguish newly formed ice from multiyear ice by its color in microwave photographs. This may be because of its subsurface texture and salt concentration. Such information is valuable to shipping in areas like Norway and Baffin Bay. In the Antarctic, Nimbus satellites have tracked large icebergs for months. One problem is the long polar nights — but this is easily solved by using infrared sensors.

These methods may even be useful in the US, for studying snow concentrations. Snow can be considered a valuable resource rather than a nuisance — for example, most of Southern California's water supply comes from melting snowfalls in the Rocky Mountains. It is possible to map the amounts of snow that have fallen and use this information both to predict water supplies and to prevent serious spring floods.

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During the French Revolution, a count was about to be guillotined unless he would tell his would-be executioners where a sum of money was hidden. He adamantly refused to talk, but consented to discuss his immediate future with Bill Nagi, manager of the Kendall Square branch of the Cambridge Trust, who, disguised as a guillotine inspector, had — as is the Cambridge Trust custom — gone to great lengths to solve a money problem.

As he had left Kendall Square, Nagi had said he would be off checking a count (get it?). Little did he know he would wind up saving a count!

Anyway, as the executioners were ready to do in our young count, our man Bill Nagi persuaded them to apply for Executive Credit — a wise idea whether or not your work involves executing.

Moving right along, Nagi used the five minutes it took to fill out the applications to convince the count to say where the money was and save his neck. "Master, charge your purchases until you have more money." (Hence the origin of Master Charge, one of Cambridge Trust's many services.) "And in the meantime, we'll give you a cash advance."

Finally, the count said, "OK, I'll talk. Besides, I'm afraid to die anyway."

So he told them where the money was; they let him go; and Cambridge Trust had solved another banking problem.

The moral of the story? Don't hatchet your counts before they chicken.

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# SPORTS

## Theta Chi triumphant in IM hockey playoffs

By Rick Henning

Theta Chi successfully defended their intramural hockey championship this weekend, defeating Lambda Chi Alpha, 2-1 in the finals.

The 1972 Intramural Hockey Championships suffered through temperatures as high as 60 degrees, which gave the ice a consistency not unlike that of an old time washboard; a blown fuse which forced ATO and PSK to play their last period in semi-darkness; a thick fog during the finals which almost let the goalies see each other, and a protest over eligibility in the semifinals which was upheld, thereby allowing the loser of the semi-finals to go on and win the championship.

In the first qualifying game, a close checking job by the SAE defenders gave them an impressive 6-2 victory over a flat Baker House squad. SAE led at the end of a relatively even first period 2-1 after goals by Rich Freiberg '72 at 8:27 and Dave Davis '72 17 seconds later. Baker's goal came late in the period by John Lange '73.

By 1:12 in the third period, SAE had stretched their lead to 6-1 on goals by Bill Farrow '73, Freiberg, Jim Cook '75, and Dick Sidell G. A final Baker tally by Gil Rappaport '73 made the final score SAE 6-2.

In the other qualifying game, Alpha Tau Omega soundly defeated Phi Sigma Kappa. ATO broke out to a commanding 4-0 lead by the middle of the second period on a pair of goals by Carpenter and goals by Mike Ford '73 and Huey. In the third period a goal by Stumfal at 6:22 for PSK and a goal by Bill Peak '72 for ATO made the final score 5-1.

In the first quarter-final game, sloppy defense by Bexley in the second period and a series of bad breaks including a disputed goal and a goal which came a second after the buzzer gave the Non-Resident Student Association a 5-3 victory. NRSA and Bexley traded goals in the first period, NRSA breaking on top with a goal by Salinas at 1:41 and John McLaughlin tying it up for Bexley at 10:39.

In the second period NRSA scored three goals, two by Warner and one by Bruno. In the third period, McLaughlin completed a hat trick with goals at 2:49 and 6:32, but Bexley fell short and a final NRSA goal by Ives gave them a 5-3 victory.

In other action, Theta Chi outskated the Fiji's in the final two periods to win 5-1. In the

opening stanza, TC scored only 21 seconds into the game on a goal by Jones. The Fiji's tied it up on a goal by Viggers at 5:26 but TC went ahead to stay on a goal by Shin at 10:42. In the second period, TC scored thrice, with goals by Kass, Shin, and Cristaferro.

In the other quarter-finals, Burton's lack of scoring punch combined with close checking by SAE gave the SAE'ers a 2-1 victory. A goal by Farrow at 4:42 of the first period gave SAE the lead, but Burton tied it up on a power play goal at 1:16 of the second period. The winning goal for SAE came as Freiberg scored at 1:21.

In the other quarterfinal, LCA bombed ATO 5-0, as the Green completely dominated the action, scoring twice in the first period, once in the second, and twice in the third while shutting out ATO. The goals were scored by Karb and Abkowitz in the first period, by Snell in the second, and by Snell and Hendricks in the third.

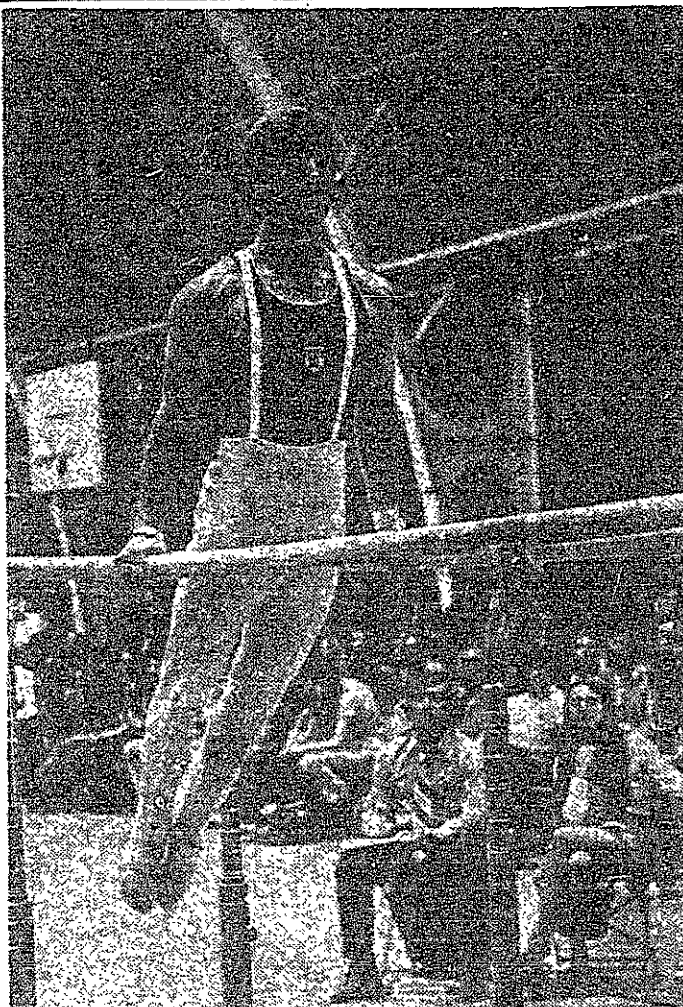
In the first semi-final game, TC was beaten 5-4 by NRSA as the nonresidents dominated the play in the first period and built up a three goal lead as Simplinski scored twice and Cromberg once.

After a fourth goal by NRSA at 2:54 of the second period, Theta Chi came back, but could muster only three goals by Shin, Kass and Kristaferro. Excellent goal work by NRSA won them the game and later lost it for them as it turned out that their goalie was not eligible to play. The ensuing protest was upheld and TC went on to the finals.

In the other semi-final, LCA handled SAE quite easily, shutting them out 3-0.

In the finals, Theta Chi withstood three third period penalties to hold on for a 2-1 victory and the IM title. Dave Geiger G put TC ahead at 3:13 of the first period with a goal from in close. In the second, after a TC penalty for interference, Phil Henshaw G tied the game with a power play goal at 4:21. Less than a minute later, at 5:03, Joe Runkle G scored the winning goal on a deflected shot.

In the second half of the game, the momentum shifted to LCA but they were unable to score. Great work by TC goalie Val Livada and bad breaks for LCA including an innumerable number of shots which hit the post left LCA empty handed and gave Theta Chi the IM trophy again this year.



Larry Bell begins his press handstand on parallel bars as he takes first place in the New Englands.



Dave Beck does his press hand on floor exercise where he took first place. Photos by Dave Tenenbaum

## Bell, Beck NE champions

With a host of fine individual performances the MIT gymnasts placed second in the New England Championships here on Saturday.

The New England Championships is the big meet that concludes the dual meet season in gymnastics. It is both the best meet and the worst meet of the season. The preliminaries drag on for five hours. It's long and tough and dull. A team champ is crowned, but no one pays too much attention. Nevertheless, the finals bring all the excitement, anxiety, fear, thrill, fun, and satisfaction that any individual can hope for in a sport. Saturday at MIT was the culmination of a season's work for MIT's team members. MIT brought in three of the seven first places in the meet, and placed five other gymnasts in the finals.

For Captain Dave Beck '72 it was the culmination of a career of work. Competing in his last meet, he won the floor exercise event. His anxiety was readily evident. His preliminary routine was markedly below average. He left out his hardest trick, a full twisting back flip, which he has done all year. His evening was also below par, but he still pulled out an 8.05 to win by .05. It was close to his worst day of the season, but his mounting the first place stand to receive his trophy signified more than his supremacy in the event all year than on this particular day.

For sophomore Larry Bell Saturday brought the satisfaction of being the only double winner in the meet. MIT's highest scorer took first on parallel bars, but more

importantly, took the highest award possible, the all-around championship. It was a greater struggle for Bell than for any other team member as he had to perform in all six events. He was the first one up for MIT in the meet with his pommel horse routine and the last one with his parallel bars routine. The glory that he may have missed by being third man on some pieces all year, while being the backbone of the team, was partially made up for by his taking the all-around, the toughest and most prized championship. At night he was able to show his single piece forte by winning the parallel bars award. It was a great performance and a fitting conclusion to his second year as MIT's number one scorer.

Two more of MIT's sophomore stars were able to shine in getting trophies in the meet. For them this was the result of only two short seasons of gymnastics experience. Neither had done any gymnastics before their freshman years. Saturday they both broke the eight-point barrier for the first time.

Andy Rubel astounded all present by scoring the highest score in the finals on parallel bars, 8.4. Combining this with his prelim score brought his second place, right behind Bell for a 1-2 MIT finish. Rubel has been erratic all year, but the excitement and tension brought out a certain bit of latest class in him that shone brilliantly in the finals.

The other MIT trophy went to Jarvis Middleton on rings. The excitement and pride the team felt for his third place performance was indescribable. The team members empathized with him as he went through every move, as if their efforts could help him. But it was all Middleton's doing.

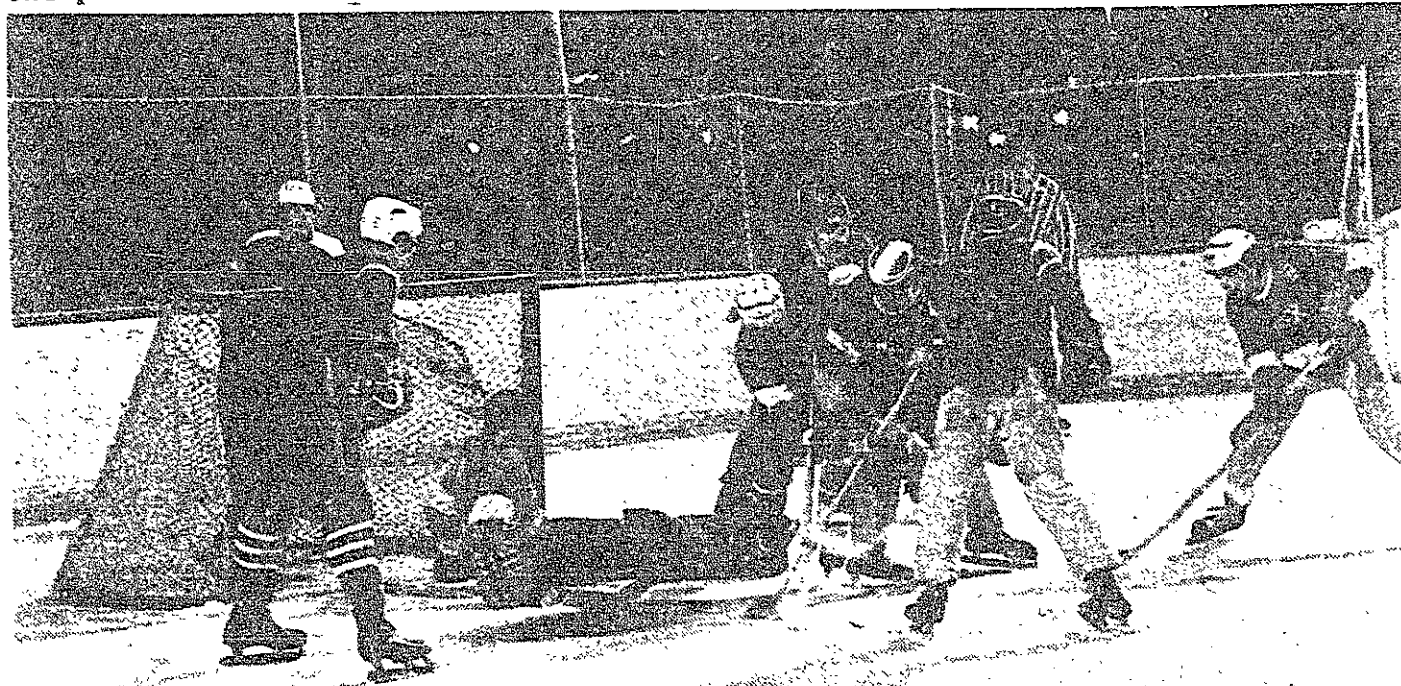
Three other Techmen, also sophomores, were able to place in the top five and make it to the finals. Neil Davies and John Austin placed fourth and fifth on high bar. They weren't quite able to squeeze out a trophy, but they did fine jobs and, clearly, better things will come in the future. Bob Barrett was able to make finals on floor exercise. He too, did well enough for fifth place. Special mention should also be made of Dennis Dubro '73 who has been a great competitor all season and missed getting into the finals

on pommel horse by just .05.

The meet showed the results of the work of three other individuals. Saturday's paid attendance of about 1000 was one of the largest totals ever to watch a sporting event at MIT. This was due almost entirely to the efforts of Coach Bob Lilly and Marshall Burns '75, the meet announcer. The huge amount of work necessary to plan and put on a meet of this magnitude was handled by Coach Lilly and Burns. They fought for months with the problems of publicity, people, and equipment. Scoring of the meet was tackled by Paul Bayer '73 and a PDP-10 computer. Hours were spent getting the time from Interactive Sciences Corporation, programming the machine, and testing the programs. Enormous problems were encountered when it came to actually running the meet, but all in all, the computerized scoring was a success. Saturday these people had the greatest satisfaction of presenting the only New Englands not to lose money.

So as not to completely ignore the team aspect, let it be known that MIT did take second place with 125.9 to Boston State's 133.3 and ahead of Dartmouth's 114.55.

It was a day for individuals, though, as all MIT gymnastics team members worked hard to bring off this tough meet to finish the season. Of course next season begins immediately, as practice continues this week for next year.



Action in front of the goal. Theta Chi defeated Lambda Chi Alpha 2-1 to retain the IM Hockey title.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

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